THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 9th March 1863.

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DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.,

Bombay, 9th March 1863. Agents for Captain LAINE.

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WITH QUICK DESPATCH.—The Barque HADDINGTON, of 1460 Tons, Captain GEORGE BROWNE. For Freight and Passage, apply to

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P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Fort.

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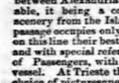
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



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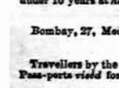

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,

Bombay, 18th March, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

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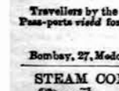

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship OTTAWA, (1,200 Tons and 250 H. P.,) Captain G. C. SPARKES, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 29th March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 26th instant.

G. A. GRAINGER, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,

Bombay, 18th March 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday, the 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on this Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of those Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander will be dispatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to MITCHIEL, STEUART & Co.

P. S.—No Cargo will be received on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUNNICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 18th March 1863.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively, and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; the Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASSE NUSSERWANJEE & Co. Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motiahaw's house.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MUNOOKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Bonsree's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 19th March 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *King of Italy*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Marshall will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.

Agents for Ship *King of Italy*.

Bombay, 14th March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Coal per Ship *General Simpson*, from Liverpool, are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, otherwise the same will be landed on account and at the risk of the concerned.

H. J. COXHEAD, Master.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—A Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid to the Shareholders in India, on and after Thursday the 19th instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency, will be closed from 17th to 19th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 16th March 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the new Premises now occupied by the Bank of Bombay, will be submitted for sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., subject to certain conditions of sale which can be seen at the Bank, ten days before the day of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th March 1863.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

Managers of Railway Workshops, Spinning and Cotton Press Factories, and Factories where the Machinery require Leather Beltings, are informed that Mr. F. R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Machinery Band, Belts, &c., and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

NOTICE.—Travellers by the Overland Route *via* Egypt or to Arabia, can have their Pass-ports vised for Turkey and Bagdad by the undermentioned or his Vice-Consul.

ALI MAHOMED,

Consul for the Sublime Porte.

Bombay, 9th March 1863.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collum *v.* Vivesah.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for their kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance so to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co,

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

OF

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1863.

BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

First Night of the NEW MUSICAL BURLESQUE of the

SWISS WARBLERS.

DAVE CARSON will appear for the first time in a new and laughable Song and Lecture introducing his celebrated

STUMP SPEECH

With Local allusions entitled—

"Am I right," or any other Man?

New Songs, Solos, Choruses, Jokes, &c.

The following carefully selected Programme will be presented:—

PART 1ST.

Introduction, Minstrels Quick step.....S. F. Minstrels.
Opening Chorus, come let us sing (Music from Verdis Trovatores).....Minstrels.
We're coming sister Mary .....T. P. Brower.
Come back Peter Gray.....Dave Carson.
Gone are the days.....J. O. Pierce.
Poor Mary Jane .....Dave Carson.
Twinkling Stars are laughing love.....H. C. Campbell
Finale to part 1st.

"HUM JATA" CHARLESTON BY DAVE CARSON.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

PART 2ND.

Song and Dance.....Signora Don.
Solo concertina (Petites Fantaises Ecossaises) J. O. Pierce.
Favorite ballad .....H. C. Campbell.

SONG WITH STUMP SPEECH

"Am I right" or any other Man?

DAVE CARSON

Grand Fantasia for Rock Harmonicon.

We're all nodding.....J. O. Pierce.

The evening's Entertainment to conclude with the AMUSING BURLESQUE in Characteristic Costume entitled

THE SWISS WARBLERS.

CARDS OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rs.	4
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Gallery	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

Dress Circle strictly Select.

NOTICE.—The Seats in the Dress Circle are all numbered, and Tickets corresponding with the numbers on the Seats, are issued at the Office of the *Times of India*, only. On the day of performance after 8 o'clock, Tickets can be purchased at the Doors. Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at half-past 8.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

6TH APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF

MISS EMMA GRATTAN,

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1863.

AND

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1863.

GENTLEMEN AMATEURS' PERFORMANCE.

MISS EMMA GRATTAN, assisted by the Officers of H. M.'s 103rd Regt. Royal Bombay Fusiliers, will present on each of the above Evenings the much admired Comedy in one Act, entitled

PERFECTION;

or,

THE LADY OF MUNSTER.

Sir Lawrence Paragon	Mr. F. Bury.
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Sam	Capt. C. Smith.
Kate O'Brien	Miss E. GRATTAN.
Susan	Miss Oliver.

To be succeeded by a DUET (Gently Sighs the Breeze)..... { Miss E. GRATTAN. Mr. G. Wesley Reynolds.

Song (London Exhibitions)..... Mr. F. Bury.

To conclude with the—

BURLESQUE OF MEDEA;

or,

The Best of Mothers with a Brute of a Husband.

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Jason (Husband of Medea and betrothed to Creusa)	Captain Weir.
Orpheus (His intolerably good natured friend)	Miss E. GRATTAN.
A Corinthian (very excitable)	Mr. J. Biley.
Lycean Melantha (Children of Jason and Medea)	Master Jacobs. Master Henehan.
Medea	Mr. F. Bury.
Creusa (The Bride)	Miss Whish.
Soiree (Nurse to Creusa)	Miss Trueman.

For particulars see Bills.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle	Rs.	4
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Circle	,,	2
Pit	,,	1

Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette*, and *Times of India* Offices, and at the Theatre, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

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RECEIVED FROM MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code, &c. 3rd edition		12 8
Acts of Legislative Council 1862. By Theobald		4 0
Foord's Notes on Building and Road-making, &c., 5th Edition		5 8
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs		10 8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET.—IMMEDIATE ENTRANCE.—One large Ground Floor, No. 38, Medow Street, just vacated by Mr. H. Peat, Saddler, about 72 feet long by 18 feet broad.

Another just behind the same, in Nesbit Lane, No. 9, about 63 feet long, 28 feet broad, and 25 feet high, either of the above can be let separate. Apply to EDULJEE PALLONJEE & BROTHERS, No. 40, Medow Street.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN, in Armenian Lane, next to Dr. Dallas' Solicitor's Office. Also, a new commodious airy HOUSE, suitable for a large Office. Apply to RUTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE WOOLLENWALLA, at the same Godown.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, only a few Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 16th January 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

CONSTITUTING

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

WITH

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

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In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

OF

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

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CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the Latest Surveys, are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs	as.
Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	9	0
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
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Bay of Bengal	3	0
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THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

The following sundries adapted for general office use, have been received by recent opportunities and are kept constantly on hand.

WRITING PADS; Office Table writing pads extra size 21 by 17 inches..... 4 0

——— Extra size No. 2—for ditto..... 1 0

PORTFOLIOS—Desk writing folios plain dark green morocco, extra size 15 by 10..... 14 0

——— Foolscap size of black roan with lock and key, Rs. 6 with patent lock..... 4 0

——— Stamped morocco, large letter size with green baize lining..... 6 8

INKSTANDS, Rosewood, with double glasses of cut glass with hinged covers with or without drawer Rs. 18 to..... 20 0

——— Circular Stand with one large cut glass Ink hinged Top..... 18 0

——— Cut Glass Inks with hinged tops, square or octagon, sizes 1½ to 3 inches. Rs. 7-9 and..... 12 0

——— For office boxes, morocco leather spring tops, either Morgan's or Coom's patents, from 1½ to 2½ inches Rs. 4 to..... 5 8

PENS: *Swan Quill* of the best description Rs. 32 per hundred. *Goose Quills* Rs. 6 per hundred. *Ready made Pens in boxes* Rs. 2. *Mordant's Quill Nibs* in boxes of 50..... 2 0

——— Bone Nibs in boxes of 50..... 0 6

STEEL PENS: *Gillott's* Magnum Bonum No. 600 and a large selection of other numbers including the favourite No. 263, Fine, Medium, Broad points: *Hughes* celebrated selected curved point pens in boxes: *Perry's* popular Athenæum Pens, in white Metal, with or without reservoir on circular cards of one dozen..... 1 8

STEEL PEN-HOLDERS: for Ship Pens, in Gold or Silver, Silver-mounted Ivory, Porcupine Quill, India Rubber, or Wood with shoulder or collar, to prevent the pen from touching the table.

PENCILS: of the better class per dozen..... 4 8

——— Perry's office, per dozen..... 1 0

PENCIL AND INK ERASERS: Faber's New Patent, in boxes containing one dozen..... 6 0

MEMORANDUM BOOKS: with ruled lines, bound in roan with brass clasps..... 8 8

——— The same without clasp..... 8 0

——— The same thinner and in limp covers..... 1 8

——— Harwood's Metallic oblong books of sizes..... 2 8

——— *Other books by De la Rue, Letts' &c. &c., of kinds and sizes.*

DESK MEMO SLATES: Stephens's patent Slate Books will be found the best, most convenient and pleasant to use, chalk Pencils are supplied with the Slate Book, and the marks are most readily effaced, there are several sizes, priced with Pencils ..... Rs. 2-4 and 3

NEW PATENT DESK RULER: Stephens' new flat Ruler, supplied with double brass rollers, particularly useful when ink is used, sizes, from 1 to 2 feet ..... Rs. 4 and 6 0

LUND'S BINDING TUBES: particularly useful for holding loose papers together: in boxes of 12 gilt Tubes 1 8

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POSTAGE SCALE: a small Scale by Mordan to weigh 2 oz. and 4 tolas..... 12 0

OFFICE BOXES: Allen's Registered Boxes full and second sizes, completely fitted with writing materials and stationery, sunk brass handle and long brass hinges, with protection cover ..... Rs. 110 to Rs. 145 0

——— De la Rue's Registered Boxes, medium size, Green Russia, Green or Blue Morocco, lined with Leather or Wood, with outer protecting cover ..... Rs. 55, 60, 64, and 75 0

——— The same, small size gilt lock..... 32 0

——— Chubb's Japan Tin Boxes 18 by 10 by 5, fitted with writing folio and spring ink 45 0

LETTER FILES AND CLIPS. Mitchell's Double spring files on card-board, foolscap, letter and note sizes ..... Milner's Expanding Clips each 1 0

LETTER CLIPS of various sizes and patterns, bronzed and ormolu ..... 12 annas to Rs. 2 0

PAPER WEIGHTS: bronze of various size and shapes, *circular, square or oblong*..... Rs. 1 to 8 8 0

ELASTIC BANDS of Vulcanized Indian Rubber, of various sizes..... Rs. 1, 2 and 4 0

STATIONERY: large size mercantile Overland Letter, *Blue* or *White*, *Linear* or *Wove*: large 8vo. Overland Note, *Blue* or *White*, *Linear* or *Wove*, with envelopes to match.

*** *If preferred the above may be had in rose chamois, or violet tints.*

Other indispensable requisites, such as Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, &c., it may be scarcely necessary to enumerate.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMBAY CIVIL

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 19th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s. 1—1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	99 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4¼ do.	110 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	35 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 2,500 nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 1,800 p.sh.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shs	13.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pitty Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per s	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1835-36		98½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		108
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		117½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	249
Carolus	"	299
Mexican Dollars	"	295
German Crowns	"	215
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	1864 to 1868
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cottos)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
To London (Cottos)	£4 0s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.	
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (18th March 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	490 to 492
New Dholleras, (to arrive.)	"	455 to 460
New Bhownuggar, (ready.)	"	460 to 465
New Oomrawuttee	"	422 to 425
Old Oomptа	"	427 to 428
Old Dharwar Sanguinee	"	440 to 442
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	428 to 430
New Veravul	"	450 to 452
New Khandeish	"	420 to 421
New Pondicherry	"	450 to 452
New Accote	"	430 to 432
New Mangalore	"	450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,640.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-12 to 6-13 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-10 to 7-10-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	37 to 38
	"	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 do.	2s.	1d. "
"	On demand	1s.	1½d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	1½d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	1½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland 21 days' sight		1s.	1½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such also in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,320,000 (£332,000.)
Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rp.
"	3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¾d. "
	On Demand	1s.	11½d. "
On France	6 months' sight	fs.	2-57 cts. "
"	3 Do. Do.	"	2-54 " "
	On Demand	"	2-51 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent per annum.		
Do.	" 6	"	" 5	" "
Do.	" 12	"	" 6	" "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto sight ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, it remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s.	do.
On demand		1s.	11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per cent	5½	do.	do.
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling, but in no case will a higher rate than 6 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 29th January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.
"	4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	2 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	1 month's sight	2s.	
"	On demand		
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11½d.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchases or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *if to a Lady, Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation takes charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 26th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight at	2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

O n Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 21st, 1863. Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto	2s.	0¾d.	per do.
Ditto 2 ditto	2s.		do.
Ditto 1 ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto on demand	1s.	11½d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 17	Beucephalus	Black	Aden 4 Dec.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 16 March.
18	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 17 March.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Mar. 18	Nusrootshaw	Minto	Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. B. H. Ellis, C.S.; Mr. Norman, C.S.; Mr. Clay and one hundred and forty-seven natives.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Two hundred and forty natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Resolute*, J. Wallace, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Algiers*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Hamedo*, for Coalsagurpatam.
Ship *Haddington*, for Havre.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From London.

King of Italy.—52 cases Champagne, 21 cases Claret, 18 cases Sherry, 175 casks Porter, 3 cases Spirit, 609 packages Steel, 5,618 kegs Spelter, 488 packages Beer, 145 cases Wine, 1 case Pills and Ointments, 20 cases Acid, 75 cases Copper Sheets, 820 packages Lead, 29,075 packages Iron, 15 cases Brass Sheets, 1 case Gin, 150 cases Geneva, 12 cases Sheets, 2 packages Sundries.

From Liverpool.

Gertrude.—880 tons Coals.
Duncairn.—1540 tons Coals.
Black Eagle.—1,786 tons Coals.

From Bushire.

Marie—2 boxes Silk, 1 parcel Pearls, 86 packages Rose, 3 packages Treasures, 32 bales Wool, 765 bales Cotton, 3 bags Rice, 594 bales Munjeet, and 9 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH 1863.

For London.

Salamanca.—1 cases Cheroots, 5,000 Nos. Eduljee Nesserwanjee Colabawalla; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Hornet.—324 chests Dry Ginger, 460 cwt., Soondersdas Mooljee; 60 bales loose Coir, 105 cwt., Munjee Ramjee; 200 cases dry Ginger, 256 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 10 cases Port Wine; 8 cases Sherry, Leggatt and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Virjee Nunny and Co.; 156 chests Dry Ginger, 160½ cwt., Munjee Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Natolia.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee.
Tasmania.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.
Grey Hound.—18 bales Wool, 54 cwt.; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Hanjee Jewraz; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Wookerda Atha.
King of Algeria.—262 bags Galls, 296 cwt., Bhugwanjee Anundjee; 2,284 bundles Coiryarn, 241½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.
Herald.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tarrachund Sobhagchund; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
Zambia.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.; 42 bales Cotton, 147 cwt., Sanjee Hemraz and Co.; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Cullianjee Petamber.
Queen of the Seas.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.
Lillies.—1,000 bundles Bhoysingseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.
Concord, s.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Daleechund Pudomsay.
Tudor.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Mohmud Natha; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Magnolia.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 240 bags Linseed, 860 cwt., Sewram Jugjeevun; 800 bags Rapeseed, 1,200 cwt., C. Warwick; 800 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., N. S. Mody and Co.
Victoria.—300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Kessowjee Arjun.
Belcochee.—103 bales Wool, 309 cwt, Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy.
Algiers.—500 ags Rapeseed, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.
Wasp.—52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Myabhoy Pemabhoy; 201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., Runchore M gjee.
Cambay.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Virjee Nursy and Co.; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Lalljee Daveedass; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Runchordass Khoosal; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee.
Adriatic.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Aspall Mooljee; 325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
Dawn of Hope.—106 bales Cotton, 374 cwt., Gaddum and Co.
Arundel.—170 bales Cotton, 595 cwt., Jay Narron Dhunraz; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 100 bales Cotton, 360 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; 550 bundles Linseed, 275 cwt., Jewraz Huttoosy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Tickumjee Veljjee and Co.
Almora.—300 packages Linseed, 450 cwt., Nanabhoy Bomonjee.
Brunelle.—23 Jars Curry Powder, 6 cwt.; 15 cases Chutney, 60 dozens, Lawrence and Co.
For Haere.
Hadassah.—16 bales Cotton, 56 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.
Haddington.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.
For Saint Thomas.
Bosphorus.—200 bales Wool, 650 cwt., Lyon, Brothers and Co.
Witch of the Wave.—525 bags Linseed, 892½ cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.
For Batavia.
Helena.—85 bundles Beeswax, 78 cwt., Canjee Dhurumsy.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.	Jan. 7
993	Clamperdown Stodder.	
1008	Castilian, Welburn—Campland & Co.	Nov. 29
567	City of Glasgow, Campbell.	

882 Cyclops, Cordiner.
954 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
531 Dovercourt, Heighe.
756 Lord Raglan, Rybert.
987 Louisa, Sowcroft.
1187 Maldon, Seala. Feb. 4
497 Mary Sparks, Chase. Nov. 29
724 Merayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co. Dec. 24
1047 Mystery, Stap. Dec. 31
950 Octavia, Bristow.
1091 Osgoo, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Nov. 27
970 Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Ritchie Steuart & Co. Dec. 2
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonalc.
744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.
United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co. Dec. 30
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Bebert Frith & Co.
535 Wellington, Ayling—Forbes & Co. Oct. 13
1155 Zuleika, Glover. Dec. 3

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

905 Southern Light. Jan. 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

403 Pharamond, Phillips. Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co. Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1162 Africa, Bowie. Dec. 9
1127 Albion, Thompson. Dec. 15
1862 Ambrose, Daniel.
1016 Americana, Potts—MacNeo & Co. Nov. 29
589 Bon Accord, Campbell.
1246 British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Jan. 5
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie, Leckie & Co. Nov. 27
1332 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 14
814 Bloomer, Goodwin. Feb. 11
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 4
668 Celuta, Hayes.
1119 Contest, Jennings. Feb. 6
1081 Clifton Belle, Bastin—Coupland & Co. Dec. 2
1333 Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co. Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith. Nov. 11
1447 Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co. Dec. 19
848 Falkcbih, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Dec. 14
666 Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Jan. 7
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson. Jan. 13
Eliza Bencke, (put back dismasted.)
1900 Eliza, Inckerson. Dec. 7
1400 Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co. Dec. 10
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. Jan. 3
985 Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co. Jan. 6
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. Dec. 24
1069 Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 8
1305 Glee Maiden, Marshall. Jan. 8
1165 Gatineau, Cumming. Feb. 6
647 Grefve Berg, Smellman.
819 Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 13
1596 John Lyna, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co. Dec. 27
1318 Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 4
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co. Feb. 9
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
958 Matheson, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co. Jan. 7
1114 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. Dec. 5
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins. Feb. 13
1001 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 9
Old England, Bulman.
1230 Powerful, Nixon. Dec. 22
982 Princess Somawuttty, Roy—H. Forman.
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. Dec. 18
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd. Jan. 15
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. Jan. 7
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 2
1378 Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co. Dec. 23
1128 Southern Belle, Dunn. Dec. 13
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. Nov. 26
1022 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co. Dec. 6
1132 Tim, Whiffler. Dec. 2
905 Zuleika, Riddell. Dec. 13

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN

830 Araminta, Blay. Dec. 21
1623 Agenoria, Johnson. Nov. 21
903 Blenentha, Stewart. Jan. 18
885 Chevalier, Perkins. Dec. 26
1046 Childwick bury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.
936 Elizabeth, Stewart. Jan. 21
1444 H. C. Kidstond. Clover & Co. Oct. 29
1343 Levant, Ferran. Jan. 21
1067 May Queen, Pennie. Oct. 30
1231 North, Brown. Oct. 11
1459 Research, Kirk. Feb. 13
1075 South, Wilson Nov. 8
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SEDASHEGHUR.

333 Mogul, McTeggart. Aug. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.

FROM CARDIFF.

1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 26
427 Enterprise, Haynes.
786 Maria Somes, Lean—Leckie & Co. (Cape leaky.) Sep. 21
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Robinson & Co. Nov. 6
1097 Sarawak, Vaughan, Ritchie Steuart & Co. Nov. 1

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798 Amity, Stenson. Jan. 23
899 Congress, Drinkwater. Feb. 7
1142 Carnsbury, Silphan.
1155 Sabino, Woodward.
Shannon, Hemsworth. Nov. 25
1155 Sabino. Jan. 17
705 Southern Rights. Dec. 10
654 Sparkling Wave, Emery. Feb. 7
1023 Wandering Jew, Smart.

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1150 Lincluden Castle, Smith. Sept. 9

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950 Highland Light, Crowell.
1800 Thomas Hayward, Robinson.

FROM GALLE.

140 Sonderborg. From Sunderland. Nov. 28

792 Anne Armstrong—Grey & Co.
1381 Dragoon. Feb. 7
853 England. Dec. 21
Lewchew, Sinclair.

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

334 Crusader.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

500 Elizabeth Douthwaite.

FROM THE CLYDE.

680 Auchneagh—Finlay, Clark & Co. Jan. 3
684 Antigua—Finlay Clark & Co.
632 Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co. Sept. 27
525 City of London, Headry—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 7
661 Duke of Wellington, Beattie—Finlay Clark & Co. Oct. 29
692 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co. Dec. 8
1090 Persian, (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.

FROM STOCKHOLM.

366 Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.
358 Celeritas—Volkart Brothers. Nov. 21
430 Elizabeth, Caisson.
410 Triomphae—Volkart Brothers.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

450 Militiades, C. Liddock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
Typhoon—Robert Frith & Co.

FROM ADEN.

1051 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 5
758 Jane, D. Cooper Aug. 8

FROM AUSTRALIA.

712 Daphne Farman.
1549 Henry Fernie, Brown. Jan. 22
1309 Rangoon

in a Shigram and was laid in a warehouse of firewood at Mandvee bunder, where some plaster was applied to his body. The deceased died at half-past twelve o'clock P.M. of Tuesday last. The said Karu Attany ran away the day after he threw the water on the deceased. Karu intentionally threw the contents of the pot over the deceased. The police had been in search of Karu but he had not been found. A post mortem examination on the body of the deceased was made by Drs. Hyslop and Mr. Atmaram who were of opinion that the deceased died of the effects of the scalding he received.

VERDICT.—The deceased died of the effects of extensive scalds caused by one Karu Attany having thrown boiling water over his body, and thereby intentionlly causing him grievous hurt by dangerous means."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—18TH MARCH, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

OPPRESSION.—Mr. John Fergusson, the chief mate of the British Ship *James Russel*, attended to answer a charge of wilful disobedience of orders in refusing the lawful commands of Captain David Muir, the master of the said ship.

David Muir stated that he was master of the British ship *James Russel*, and defendant was chief mate of that ship. On Tuesday forenoon he refused to do duty. He heard the defendant ordering one of the men to overhaul the top-gallant rigging. Prosecutor ordered the mate to go aloft and see himself what was required to be done. He said he would not go twice, and added if prosecutor chose to go, he might go himself.

Cross-examined by defendant.—"You said you would not do seamen's duty. You said you had been there in the morning. There were no rat-lines to the rigging."

The defendant stated that he was quite willing and would cheerfully do all the duty of chief mate, but could not go up into the rigging at that time, as there were no rat-lines in the rigging, and he had been up in the morning and had seen what was required, and had given his orders to the man who was then aloft. The defendant added that it was almost incredible to conceive the humiliations to which he had been subjected on board the ship of which Captain Muir had command. Since the last occasion of appearing at this Court, to answer a similar charge, he had had to perform the most menial work on board the ship, owing to the misunderstanding existing between himself and the Captain.

The magistrate said it seemed to him that Captain Muir had been pushing the matter too far, and it looked to him to a certain extent, like oppression, and was altogether a case such as should not have been brought here. His worship further remarked that if the Captain brought persons to this Court, to unjustly oppress them, he need not count on any encouragement from him.

The Captain then left the Court, and the mate returned to the ship.

ASSAULT.—Lieutenant F. Reeves of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, was charged with assaulting a Mahomedan, named Jaffer Ibram.

Prosecutor stated that the defendant struck him, (showing his injured eyes) in his bungalow at Colaba on the 12th instant, without assigning any cause of complaint against him. Prosecutor was a servant in the employ of the defendant.

Defendant pleaded guilty and said that the prosecutor was very impertinent. He (defendant) told him to do a thing which he refused, and therefore he struck him, while in a passion, for his disobedience.

The Magistrate fined the defendant three rupees.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—18TH MARCH.

(BEFORE P. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT RUPEES.—Govind Dhondoo was brought up charged with knowingly uttering two counterfeit rupees to Veerjee Dossa and Cullianjee Lilladhur on the 16th instant.

Veerjee Dossa, the prosecutor stated,—I am a dealer in grain and groceries, and keep my shop in Obelisk road. On the evening of Monday last, the sixteenth day of March instant, about seven o'clock, the prisoner came to my shop. I was then alone in my shop. The prisoner asked me to give him change for a rupee. I counted out from my cash box one rupee's worth of copper, and gave it to the prisoner, and he gave me a rupee. I sounded the rupee, and it appeared to be a good one. I placed it in my box. It was a rupee of the Sinde coinage. At that time there was but one other whole rupee in my cash box, and it was of the old coinage. The prisoner took his change and went away. At ten o'clock on the same night, a Parsee came to my shop, and I gave him change of two notes, one for ten rupees, and the other for twenty rupees. I paid the Parsee from the shop cash box ten rupees, four rupees in copper change, four rupees in four and two anna pieces, and the two rupees in question, one of which I had received from the prisoner as beforementioned. I paid the Parsee twenty rupees from a large box kept in the inner part of the shop. The Parsee on examining the rupees which I had taken from my cash box returned to me the one I had received from the prisoner, saying that it was a bad rupee. I said I would examined, and found that it was counterfeit. I kept the rupee with me. On the evening of Tuesday, the seventeenth March, in consequence of a message I received, I went to the shop of my relative, Cullianjee Lilladhur in Bhendy Bazar road, opposite Dick's tank. It saw the prisoner there. Cullianjee produced a false rupee as having been tendered to him by the prisoner. It was also of the new coinage, and exactly corresponded with that he had given to me. A police sepoy came there and arrested the prisoner. I made over to the policeman the rupee which I had received from the prisoner, and the said Cullianjee gave to him the false rupee he had received. The two false rupees now produced appeared to be the same. From the time the prisoner gave me the rupee which I gave in change for his notes, I had placed no other rupees in my cash box. Cullianjee Lilladhur, on being sworn affirmed, I keep a grocer shop in Bhendy Bazar road, opposite the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, on the evening of Tuesday, the seventeenth March, about half-past seven o'clock, the prisoner at the bar (Govind Dhondoo) came to my shop. My elder brother, Thurjeevan Lilladhur was then with me in the shop. The prisoner came there to change a rupee for him, and to give him half a rupee in silver, and the remainder in copper. He at the same time handed to me a rupee of the new coinage. I took the rupee, and on looking at it, it appeared to me to be false. I asked the prisoner where he had got the rupee. He said that he had received it from an European gentleman at Walkeshwur. I then called my relative Veerjee Dossa, and in the meantime one of the police sepoy, who arrested the prisoner. I gave the false rupee which I had received from the prisoner to the policeman. I also saw my relative, Veerjee give to the sepoy another false rupee, which, he said, he had received from the prisoner. The two false rupees now shewn to me are the same. That marked E. is the false rupee which the prisoner tendered to me. I know it because it is darker than the other.

The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of this case until this day (Thursday.)

CAUSING HURT.—Doomia De Silva, Andrew Mushan and Keadora De Costa, were placed at the bar charged with causing hurt to Ruttonjee Byramjee, Furdoonjee Shapoorjee and Bomanjee Cowasjee, on Monday the sixteenth instant.

Bomanjee Cowasjee stated,—I am a compositor and employed in the *Summachar* press. Last night about quarter to eight o'clock when I was passing along Cowasjee Patell Tank road, I heard Ruttonjee Byramjee call out that he was cut with a knife. I saw defendants there. They were all striking Ruttonjee with sticks. I interfered. I saw Ruttonjee's head bleeding. They then fell upon me, and struck me. They struck me with sticks, and threw me down. They struck me on my right arm and back. Furdoonjee Shapoorjee came to my assistance, and he was also severely beaten by defendants. Sepoys came to our assistance. Defendants ran away. Sepoys pursued them. Defendant No. 1 was arrested in Duncan road. Defendants Nos. 2 and 3 were afterwards arrested. After the assault we were taken to the hospital. Ruttonjee remains in Hospital, dangerously ill. Furdoonjee also remains in Hospital. I was discharged at my own request.

Further enquiry in the case has been adjourned *sine die*. The prisoners were remanded to jail.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Motions will be heard by the Full Court, to-morrow, 19th instant, at 11 A.M.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Wednesday, March 18, 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

First Day, Wednesday, 18th March.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the Bench precisely at eleven o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

GRAND JURY.

ROBERT MCILWRAITH, ESQ.,—*Foreman.*

J. A. Forbes, Esq.; R. Macnee, Esq.; J. F. Hutchinson, Esq.; E. P. Rep[illegible]on, Esq.; G. Hamilton, Esq.; J. Mitchell, Esq.; G. Inv[illegible]arority, Esq.; H. Brook, Esq.; J. Bevis, Esq.; W. L. Fu[illegible]cher, Esq.; T. Bradley, Esq.; C. F. Heycock, Esq.; A. I[illegible]tson, Esq.; R. E. W. Baker, Esq.; Bomanjee Jeejeebh[illegible]oy, Esq.; Cowasjee Maneckjee, Esq.; Burjorjee Muncherj[illegible]ee, Esq.; Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee, Esq.; Venayekrow [illegible]ggonathjee, Esq.; Wassudev Panduranjee, Esq.; V[illegible]ayekrow Wassudev, Esq.; and Dinshaw Maneckjee, Esq.

The Grand Jury having elected their foreman, and the usual oaths having been administered to them, His Lordship, in delivering the charge, addressed them to the following effect:—

HIS LORDSHIP said that the Calendar this Session was unusually long, there being forty-five cases in the list, besides one more recently committed which made altogether forty-six cases in all. Now these forty-five cases involved seventy-six prisoners, among whom there were fourteen Europeans, and that was explained by the circumstance that in no less than eight cases Europeans were sent down for trial from the Mofussil, mostly connected with the Railway; and therefore it must not be taken that the island of Bombay alone had furnished that proportion. His Lordship was glad to say there was no capital charges on the Calendar, but that there were some serious charges, such as attempt to murder, as in case No. 11 wherein Edward Spearman of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment was charged with shooting and voluntarily causing hurt to one John Plunkett of the same regiment. Though so charged the evidence was clear to shew it to be an attempt to murder. The test was simple, for, supposing the act was completed, it would be murder, but as it was not completed, it was an attempt to murder. The pistol was fired at a short distance, and the man was partially intoxicated, which, however, formed no excuse for the offence. There was another charge of the same kind against a native named Luxumon Dheja, which was very common amongst natives. It appeared the prisoner was kept by this woman, Parbuttee, for a considerable time, but latterly she discarded him, and he took revenge by attacking her and inflicting wounds upon her person with a cutting instrument from which she remained several days in hospital. The intent in such cases must be inferred from the nature of the weapon used, and the nature of the attack; and there was no doubt that this was an attempt to murder. His Lordship then made a passing allusion to the case of Thomas Beazly charged with rape, and the essentials which constituted such an offence. Amongst the offences against person, there was a charge against Joseph Ross, European Constable, who was committed under Section 358 of the Penal Code for causing grievous hurt to the butler of the Hon'ble Mr. Tristram by doing an act so rashly as to endanger the personal safety of others, which was throwing him downstairs on the night of the ball at the Byculla Club. The question was whether he was acting beyond the limits of his duty, and whether he used such personal violence as to endanger life. It was clear the case came within the Code. Passing then to offences against property, His Lordship said there were several charges of forgery, which might be expected from the recent introduction of the new currency notes. The Code appeared to His Lordship to have made a great improvement upon the old law with respect to the crime of forgery. The intent in such cases must be inferred from the surrounding circumstances. If a man had the notes and he endeavoured to pass them, and if it was reasonably shewn that he knew them to be forged, that would be sufficient to make out a case against him. There were two offences against the Railway Acts, both of which cases were sent down from the Mofussil. In one of them sent down from Broach, the prisoner, Thomas Kealy, was charged with rashly, and without any lawful excuse, ordering a goods waggon to be shunted from the goods siding towards the main lines; and the principal subject for remark, said His Lordship, was that the Magistrate (Mr. C. M. Hogg) had sent down a number of witnesses, who, upon the face of the depositions, did not appear to know anything about the matter, and that they were sent down unnecessarily. It was doubtful whether the Magistrate had properly exercised the discretion given to him by the new Criminal Procedure Code with respect to the sending down of witnesses. His Lordship, however, did not think it fair to make severe comments upon the judicial officers in the Mofussil, who were often times placed in very difficult positions. If a trained gentleman from England were placed in similar circumstances, His Lordship doubted whether he would succeed much better; and therefore it would not be fair to make severe comments upon the Mofussil magistrates, knowing that they have difficulties in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties. But in this case, His Lordship remarked, witnesses have been sent down who know nothing about the offence. There was another charge against an engine driver (George Henry Cowell) on the G. I. P. Railway for being in a state of intoxication while on duty. This was a serious charge, as he might have endangered the lives of many persons; and the crime, therefore, should not go unpunished. His Lordship then directed the Grand Jury's attention to case No. 27, wherein Nemchund Meelapchund was charged with offering a bribe to George Pectall, a signaller in the employ of Government, in the Electric Telegraph Department, in order to induce him to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty. Now, His Lordship remarked, the depositions sent by our trained Magistrates are prepared in a highly creditable manner and are generally distinguishable by accuracy, clearness, and perspicuity, but in this case it was not so done. Pectall and his comrade were already punished for breach of duty in cutting off the telegraphic wire and communicating intelligence to other people, and, therefore, it was not requisite to have taken the evidence of those men as to the cutting of the wire. The point of enquiry lay within a very narrow compass, namely, whether this man offered bribes to these young men. Alluding next to the cases of criminal breach of trust in the calendar, His Lordship said it was generally difficult in such cases to find out whether there was criminal intention in the act. If there was a trusting and sale of goods on credit, the appropriation of them would not make criminal breach of trust, but if they were not sold on credit, and were simply passed to be returned, and if under such circumstances the goods are appropriated that would make the offence. In case No. 5 Henry Plunkett Gratton was charged with criminal breach of trust and cheating, in having appropriated the rifle of the prosecutor. The rifle was given to him on Saturday to be returned on Monday, but instead of returning it, he went from Kurrachee to Hydrabad and there sold it. It was curious that the man who made a loan of it was a shopman of Treacher and Co. The evidence was sufficient to enable the Grand Jury to bring in a true bill. The case No. 25 in which Rama Luxmon was charged with cheating by personation and with forgery was rather curious. The prisoner appears to have used a character which was forged in order to get a coachman's place. His Lordship here read Section 415 of the Penal Code relating to the offence of cheating and said that this case came within that section; if a man by false pretence unlawfully and intentionally induces the person deceived to do or omit to do anything which that person would not do or omit if he were not so deceived and which causes or is likely to cause damage or injury to that person he is said to "cheat" and he ought to be punished. Referring to the cases of conspiracy, His Lordship said the circumstances of the case No. 40, in which Mundhejee Jamsetjee and seven others were charged with conspiracy, were rather complicated, but the gist of the charge was that one of the defendants forged a promissory note against the prosecutor, that some of them abetted him in the forgery, and the rest, among whom were two Europeans, abetted him in recovering the amount of the note by means of perjury. Under the old law it would be a difficult case, but under the new Act the proof was rendered much easier. Under the new Act it was not necessary to shew that the abettor was concerned in the previous concert or had anything to do with the original concoction of the plot, but it is quite sufficient to shew he was assisting with a knowledge of the criminal design. His Lordship then said he need not trouble the Grand Jury with the remaining cases, as they were simple, and on the Calendar, which did not require any comment, and he asked them to return a few true bills during the day, so as to enable the Court to proceed with the business the following day (Thursday).

IN the course of the day, the Grand Jury returned true bills in cases Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, and 24.

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS

For Trial at the First Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Admiralty Sessions for the year 1863, before the Honorable Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, Puisne Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

1. James Macalister, and Charles Ochernal.—Committed by T. Bosanquet, Esq., on the 4th day of December 1862, for Theft in a building used as a dwelling house, and for receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen.

2. John Sexton.—Committed by R. H. Showell, Esq., on the 15th day of December 1862, for Housetrespass, Theft in a human dwelling, and dishonestly and knowingly receiving stolen property.

3. Luxumon Dheja.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 17th day of December 1862, for Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Parbuttee woman, by means of an instrument for cutting.

4. Joseph Fernandes.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 19th day of December 1862, for Theft.

5. Henry Plunkett Gratton.—Committed by C. D. J. Dodd, Esq., on the 27th day of December 1862, for Criminal Breach of Trust and Cheating.

6. Thomas Kealy.—Held to bail by C. M. Hogg, Esq., on the 5th day of January 1863, for rashly and without any lawful excuse ordering a Goods Waggon to be shunted from the Goods siding towards the Main Lines.

7. Crustna Ladojee.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 8th day of January 1863 for Theft.

8. George Henry Cowell.—Held to bail by C. R. Ovans, Esq., on the 23rd day of January 1863, for being in a state of intoxication while actually employed as an Engine Driver on the G. I. P. Railway.

9. Cassee, Woman.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 6th day of January 1863, for Theft.

10. Nurrotumdass Lalbhye.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 8th day of February 1863, for using as genuine a Forged Document.

11. Edward Spearman.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 7th day of January 1863, for Shooting and Voluntarily causing Hurt to one John Plunkett.

12. Thomas Beazley.—Committed by T. Bosanquet, on the 5th day of February 1863, for Rape.

13. Husson Ibram.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 3rd day of February 1863, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

14. Dyal Purshtom, Hurkesson Ramdass, and Gunga, Woman.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 21st day of January 1863, for Theft.

15. Keelabhoy Wussonjee.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of February 1863, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

16. Davidass Dhandoorung.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 26th day of January 1863, for dishonestly receiving and retaining stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property.

17. Syed Cassim, Syed Hoossein.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of February 1863, for Theft.

18. Syed Abdoolla, Syed Essoof, Gungaram Sahebram, Mugneelall Bhogeelall, and Sonabye, Woman.—The said Syed Abdoolla Syed Essoof, Mugneelall Bhogeelall, and Sonabye, woman, held to bail on the 31st day of January 1863, and the said Gungaram Sahebram, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of February 1863, for Theft, also with Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing one Ramchund Luchmondass to deliver to Syed Abdoolla Syed Essoof certain articles of property:

19. Gooroodyall Radhakisson, Gowreeshunker Guzanund, and Syed Enayet Ally Imam Ally.—The said Gooroodyall Radhakisson, held to bail on the 10th, and the said Gowreeshunker Guzanund and Syed Enayet Ally Imam Ally, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of February 1863, for Theft.

20. Shureef Ally Caderbhoy.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 18th day of February 1863, for Cheating.

21. Dhondoo Mahdoe Vyde.—Committed by N. W. Oliver Esq., on the 9th day of February 1863, for Criminal Breach of Trust.

22. Mahomed Enoos Mahomed Sheerajoodeen, and Ballajee Mahdew.—The said Mahomed Enoos Mahomed Sheerajoodeen held on bail to the 17th, and Ballajee Mahdew committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 18th day of February 1863, for having in their possession One Hundred Currency Notes, knowing the same to be forged, and intending that the same should fraudulently and dishonestly be used as genuine.

23. Mahomed Enoos Mahomed Sheerajoodeen, Ballajee Mahdew, Crustnajee Purbhakur.—The said Mahomed Enoos Mahomed Sheerajoodeen and Crustnajee Purbhaker held to bail on the 17th, and the said Ballajee Mahdew, committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 18th day of February 1863, for Abetment of Forgery.

24. Abdool Curreem Mahomed Ali, Shaboodeen, Shaik Dawood.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 17th day of February 1863, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

25. Rama Luximon *alias* Hurree Peera.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 18th day of February 1863, for Cheating by Personation, also with Forgery.

26. William Barnes.—Committed by C. W. Bell, Esq., on the 9th day of March 1863, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling, and for Receiving Stolen Property, having reason to believe the same to be stolen.

27. Nemchund Meelapchund.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 17th day of February 1863, for offering a Bribe to George Pectall, a Signaller in the employ of Government, in the Electric Telegraph Department, in order to induce the said George Pectall to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty.

28. George King.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 7th day of March 1863, for Theft.

29. Joseph Ross.—Held to bail by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 4th day of March 1863, for causing grievous hurt to Syed Mahomed Syed Boodun, by doing an act so rashly as to endanger the personal safety of others.

30. Pallonjee Rustomjee, Nowrojee Rustomjee, Byramjee Heerjeebhoy, and Sorabjee Pestonjee.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 18th day of February 1863, for using Criminal Force and Assaulting one Framjee Bomanjee.

31. Sumjavun Oodun.—Committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 10th day of March 1863, for Theft.

32. Babajee Yenkoba, and Jamsetjee Bomanjee.—Held to bail by F. L. Brown, Esq., on the 11th day of March 1863, for Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property.

33. Deen Mahomed Shaik Ahmed, Rama Jaitha, Peeroo Bhawoo, Khooshali Ramnac, and Ooma Namia.—Committed by H. E. Leeke, Esq., on the 10th day of March 1863, for Theft.

34. Seesa Purdhan.—Committed by H. E. Leeke, Esq., on the 12th day of March 1863, for Theft.

35. Jaitha Dyal.—Committed by H. E. Leeke, Esq., on the 13th day of March 1863, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

36. Edward Putman, Samuel Wilson.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 4th day of March 1863, the said Edward Putman for house-breaking by night and Theft, and the said Samuel Wilson with Theft, also with dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property.

37. Mudderbuckus Vullee Mahomed.—Committed by H. E. Leeke, Esq., on the 14th day of March 1863, for Theft.

38. Nursoo Devoo.—Committed by H. E. Leeke, Esq., on the 14th day of March 1863, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

39. Mahomed Hasson.—Committed by H. E. Leeke, Esq., on the 14th day of March 1863, for Theft.

40. Muncherjee Rustomjee, Jehangeer Eduljee, Jamsetjee Manockjee, Rustomjee Manockjee, Martin Curley, Elizabeth Penner, Bomanjee Sorabjee, Shapoorjee Cooverjee.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 3rd day of March 1863, the said Muncherjee Rustomjee, Jamsetjee Manockjee, Rustomjee Manockjee, and Shapoorjee Cooverjee for abetment by Conspiracy and abetment of Forgery, the said Jehangeer Eduljee, Martin Curley, and Elizabeth Penner, for abettment by Conspiracy, Perjury, and abetment of an illegal act, and the said Bomanjee Sorabjee for Forgery and abettment of Forgery.

41. Rutton, Woman.—Committed by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 16th day of March 1863, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

42. Nurrotum Caseedass.—Committed by N. W. Leeke, Esq., on the 16th day of March 1863, for Theft in a building used as a human dwelling.

43. Fuliee Banee, Khundaroo Booniadee, Ruckba Luckajee, Huckma Nanuckjee.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 17th day of March 1863, for Forgery.

44. Hajee Mayan Lumbay.—Held to bail by N. W. Oliver, Esq., on the 17th day of March 1863, for Theft.

45. Sorabjee Jamsetjee.—Held to bail by H. E. Leeke, Esq., on the 17th day of March 1863, for Criminal Breach of Trust as a servant in the employ of G. I. P. Railway Company.

SIND.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to state that the Guard, Mr. Alexander Morrison, whose arm we stated in a recent issue was taken off at the shoulder in consequence of an accident he suffered on one of the Harbour Works Stone Trains, died the day following the amputation.—*Sindian, March* 11.

THE BANK OF KURRACHEE.

(From the Sindian, March 11.)

THE Shareholders of the Bank of Kurrachee attempted to hold a meeting on Wednesday the 4th instant, and again on the following day, but had to adjourn until 2 P.M. last Saturday, in consequence of the sudden death of the late Manager, Mr. George Plunkett. On Wednesday, after half an hour's delay, the chair called upon in a most urgent manner to appear before the Meeting, and when the proceedings were interrupted by the news of his demise, only two or three incidents worthy of note had transpired. The first was the receipt of a letter from the firm of Messrs. Giles McGill and Co., with reference to a promissory note they had given for Rs. 8,000 and which was payable on that day, Wednesday, and requesting that as sufficient funds on deposit in the Bank, the Acting Manager might help himself to so much thereof as would meet the note, notwithstanding the fact as was then and there stated and ascertained that only a couple of days before a cheque of theirs for Rs. 50 had not been cashed for want of funds, and that there was only on that day (Wednesday) a balance of Rs. 98 to their credit which, however, did not even cover their interest account with the Bank. Instructions were thereupon issued for the adoption of legal measures to obtain payment of the amount of the promissory note in question. Next a letter was read from Messrs. Lidbetter & Co., respecting a draft dated 15th May 1862, and drawn in their favor, on the London Agents of the Bank for £133-14-6, on account of a consignment of certain articles they had procured on Mr. Plunkett's personal application. This draft, it was then stated, had not appeared in the books of the Bank until the 14th February last. And, lastly, we have to mention Mr. C. King's proposition seconded by Mr. Tapp, to wind up the affairs of the Bank. We must not omit to state also that Mr. King pointed out the irregularity of two of the Directors auditing the accounts, as he had understood all along that Mr. McIver was the Auditor, and that the Directors were simply to render him any assistance he might require. The objection, however, was overruled by the majority. The meeting on Thursday could not be held in consequence of the absence of several of the Shareholders whose presence was required at the Court of Inquest. It was not until Saturday therefore that business could be thoroughly gone into.

Shortly after 2 o'clock P.M., Mr. Soojawoodeen Tyabjee, who had been moved into the chair at Wednesday's meeting, resumed it, the following Shareholders being present:—Messrs. R. A. Passmore, C. King, J. B. Tapp, W. M. Malvery, Nowrojee Cowasjee Meerwalla, Atmaram Pretumdass, Ardaseer Goostadjee, Jemsetjee Ardaseer, Khanchund Ladaram, Vussundass Hemraj, Jewraj Baloo, Chagla Datoo, Gianchund Khimuldass, Vehvaraamull Ruttunchund, Chandoomull Chandroy, Teerutdass Assoomull, Abdoolally Hussunally, Subunmull Kullumnull and Merwanjee Jamsetjee by proxy.

The proceedings of Thursday's meeting having been read,

Mr. Malvery immediately rose to say there was a great deal of important work to be done, and the meeting should in the first place decide, now that the late manager was no more, whether the Auditors Report should be gone into, or whether the secrets it must publish to the world should be allowed to rest in the grave with him. This latter alternative Mr. M. begged and implored the Shareholders to adopt, as no practical good could possibly result from pursuing a different course. However, one thing was certain, the English and Sindee cash books of the Banks were lost, and two keys belonging to the treasure chest had been taken away; and it was his firm conviction under these circumstances that the Bank could not exist for another day. He would merely add the suggestion that if the Auditors' Report was read it might be kept from the public eye.—Mr. Tapp was of opinion, whatever respect he entertained for the dead, that the Report should be read; he did not see how the meeting could do without being made aware of its contents which every one present might keep to himself.—Mr. Malvery saw no objection to this course being followed, and hoped his friend, the editor of the *Sindian* who was in the room, would coincide in his view as to the non-advisability of taking notice of the Report, in the account he might give of the proceedings of the meeting. (We must state here that in expressing a desire to be present, in a letter we had addressed to the Chairman before the meeting, so as to be in a position to render if necessary a report of it, we had expressed the intention of making public only what the Shareholders would deem advisable to put forth.)—Mr. Tapp said the Report should be read by all means; the manner in which Mr. Malvery had spoken of it led one to infer it disclosed something awful and for one his nerves had been quite shaken by these dark hints.—The Chairman called upon the Acting Manager, Mr. Pestonjee Byramjee, to read the Auditor's Report which ran as follows:—

"Mr. Plunkett took a Kurrachee Bank draft on the 17th November 1862 on the Chartered Bank of India for Rs. 200, and no entry made until 29th of the month, when he ordered the draft to be cancelled.

"Mr. Plunkett gives his own cheque on the Oriental Bank, Bombay, for Rs. 465, on the 10th December 1862, and received money for same; he instead of forwarding it to the Bank's Agents in Bombay, retains it in his own possession till 12th February 1863.

"Mr. Plunkett buys Bank's bills on Bombay, No. 379 on the 9th December 1862 for Rs. 60, and does not place it to his debit in account till the 11th of the same month.

Mr. Q. H. McGill's bills for Rs. 3,000, vide Bills Receivable No. 345, due 30th July 1862, was allowed to remain unpaid unprotested, and was paid on the 15th December 1862, no interest whatever being charged for the overdue time.

"Mr. C. H. McGill's bills, two in number, drawn on Mr. John McGill, Poona, on the 16th December 1862, for Rs. 5,000 vide Bill Receivable Book Nos. 488 and 489, are discounted with the Bank, and the Manager, Mr. Plunkett, instead of sending them to the Bank's Bombay agents for collection, sends them to the drawees direct for acceptance, and were held on by Mr. Plunkett after their return with acceptance, and debited to the current account of Giles, McGill & Co., on the face of there being no funds to the credit of that firm. Also two acceptances of Messrs. Giles, McGill & Co. were ordered by Mr. Plunkett to be paid by the Bank for Rs. 4,100 on the very same day without that firms funds being with the Bank.

"Giles, McGill and Co.'s current deposit account on the 8th January 1863 shewed to their credit balance Rs. 3,574, and on the 9th Mr. Plunkett pays their two cheques for Rs. 12,220 and 89-4-0 respectively.

"Entry for Rs. 13,049 fictitiously made to the credit of R. A. Passmore & Co.'s account thus:—"By Sundry Bills Receivable"—no such bills being in the possession of the Bank, vide Bill Receivable Register No. 705: and on the 18th February 1862 Rs. 3050 in cash are placed to their credit to balance the fictitious entry.

"Mr. Plunkett, after closing Giles, McGill & Co.'s account by order of the Directors, who having on the 16th February 1863 had secured themselves by Giles, McGill and Co.'s promissory note for Rs. 8,000, still honors their cheques and makes payment to them for Rs. 1,502-13-5 on the 18th February without their funds in the Bank.

"Mr. Plunkett draws Rs. 696-6-0 from the Agra Bank by cheque No. 60, stating on the counterfoil on the cheque book "For London Order" on the 6th February 1862, the same not being brought into cash account until 30th April 1862, by making a fictitious corresponding entry to the debit of Vussundass Hemraj thus:—Vussundass Hemraj, amount of cheque on Agra Bank—No. 60, dated 6th February 1862, Rs. 696-6-0; ditto interest Rs. 15-13-2, which Vussundass disavows in toto.

"Mr. Plunkett draws a cheque on the Agra Bank for Rs. 3,050 on the 14th February 1863, and instead of crediting this sum to the Agra Bank is credited to R. A. Passmore & Co. as cash payment. On the 16th February two entries made to balance the account by debit and credit to the Agra Bank for Rs. 3,050.

"To meet R. A. Passmore & Co.'s cheque on the 3rd October 1862, for Rs. 5,000, and on the face of a debit balance against them that day of 15,851, Mr. Plunkett discounts currency notes to the Agra Bank for Rs. 5,000 at 2 per cent.

"To meet R. A. Passmore & Co's acceptance of Rennie, Scovell & Co's drafts due at the Agra Bank for Rs. 2,537 on the 6th September 1862, Mr. Plunkett negociates Promissory notes to the Agra Bank for Rs. 5,000; and on which promissory note becoming due on the 27th September 1862, Bills on Bombay on demand is discounted at 2 per cent.

"Mr. Plunkett draws a bill on London No. 169 a three months sight dated 15th May 1862, for £133-14-6 in favor of T. Lidbetter & Co., vide Register of drafts, the proceeds of which not being brought into cash account of the day. On the 31st October 1862, the amount previously credited to Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co. of London, is this day carried in the Ledger to their debit, stating the draft No. 169 as cancelled. Again on the 14th January 1863, Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co. are credited for Rs. 1,337-4-0, the amount of the above bill, as the item could no longer be concealed, the London banker's account being received, and Giles, McGill & Co. are debited with this sum, there being that day to their current deposit account debits to the extent of upwards of Rs. 6,300."

Mr. King desired to know whether a statement o the total amount of the losses sustained in consequence of the embezzlements, &c., could not be at once drawn up.—The Acting Manager replied none had been prepared.—Mr. Passmore said in that case then matters should be disposed of as they came up, and wished to know what had been done with reference to the item in which Mr. Vussundass Hemraj's name appeared.—The Chairman directed the Acting Manager to read some correspondence on the subject by which it appeared Mr. Vussundass Hemraj refused of acknowledging the demand for Rs. 214-13-7 against him, claimed that the Bank was indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 519-7-9. It was further ascertained that Rs. 696-6-0 corresponding with the item mentioned in connection with V. Hemraj, was debited as for Draft No. 60 of 6th February 1862, on England, paid to the Agra Bank and on Mr. Plunkett's account.—Mr. Passmore wished to know on whose behalf Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer was present.—Mr. J. Ardaseer stated he had been asked by Mr. Ardaseer Goostadjee to aid him in examining the books, and that besides he was a Shareholder.—Mr. Passmore stated that among certain papers handed by Mr. Simmons to Mr. Ingle while the Court of Inquest was in session on Thursday, there were two drafts, one for Rs. 1,500 drawn by Mr. Ashley Ingle upon, and accepted by Mr. Morris; this draft, he would remark by-the-bye, had been sent in to be negociated quite recently, but owing to the state of affairs it was thought best not to negociate it and it should have been returned by Mr. Plunkett to Mr. A Ingle; but the other draft was for Rs. 8,000 drawn by Mr. Plunkett on Vussundass but not accepted by the latter; and he Mr. Passmore, wished to know if Vussundass could give an explanation respecting it.—Mr. Atmaram Pretumdass stated that Vussundass had been pressed by Mr. Plunkett to accept a bill for Rs. 8,000 but had refused doing so.—Mr. King asked whether Vussundass had not induced Mr. Plunkett to join him in a pearl-fishing expedition to the Persian Gulf; it being publicly current that although a Director of the Bank, Vussundass had joined the Manager in the venture, and then drew out of him when it had failed.—Mr. Malvery translated Mr. King's question, also Mr. Vussundass Hemraj's reply which was to the effect that he knew nothing at all of the draft for Rs. 8,000 or the pearl-fishery business.—Mr. Tapp: Of course not; this is an instance of *non me recordo*.—Mr. King: Was not Vussundass a passenger in the steamer in which Mr. Plunkett went to the Gulf?—Mr. Atmaram Pretumdass was here heard to advise Vussundass to decline answering Mr. King's question.—Mr. Tapp immediately wished to know whether Mr. Atmaram was present as the Attorney of Vussundass or as a Shareholder of the Bank?—Mr. Atmaram replied that the subject introduced by Mr. King did not concern the Bank.—Mr. Malvery was of the same opinion:—Mr. King insisted it was a point of very material importance for the Shareholders to ascertain whether one of their Directors had, contrary to all rule or precedent, entered into an extensive speculation with their Manager, he would therefore press the question which no honest man could refuse to answer.—Mr. Atmaram said very well; Vussundass might answer if he chose.—In reply to Mr. Malvery's translation, Mr. V. Hemraj stated he went to the Gulf on his own business; he did not enter with Mr. Plunkett, but was away for six months, and had come back only two months ago; he knew nothing about the chartering of the steamer for the pearl-fishery speculation.—Mr. King: Did not Vussundass recover an old debt amounting to some Rs. 3,000 through Mr. Plunkett's exertions, and thereupon promise to stand by him?—Mr. V. Hemraj declared it was the first time he had ever heard of this.—Mr. King simply wanted to find out the connection which had existed between Vussundass and Mr. Plunkett.—Mr. Malvery was decidedly of opinion that such connection, if it had ever existed, was criminal, and should be proved if possible, now that Vussundass repudiated it.—Mr. Atmaram Pretumdass (Vakeel) asserted such connection was not criminal.—Mr. King contended that under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act it was.—Mr. Atmaram I don't know about that; I should like to see it.—Mr. King said he would be happy to show it him.—Mr. Malvery here interposed; there was a great deal to be done, and this was not the way to progress with business.—Mr. King contended the Shareholders were greatly interested in these particulars; for instance, he had to bring another strange fact to their notice; *the brother of Vussundass is the Shroff of the Bank.*—Mr. Tapp; I never knew that.—Mr. King: Nor did until to-day.—Mr. Atmaram; The Chairman and Directors knew it.—Mr. Malvery again insisted there was plenty of work on hand besides dwelling upon these things.—Mr. King persisted that now was the time these irregularities should be explained away.—Mr. Passmore: You have heard Vussundass's denial as to the pearl-fishery affair; now who are we to believe? I have letters in my possession which show that some connection must have existed between him and Mr. Plunkett.—Mr. Malvery: It is your duty then as an Englishman and an upright man to produce these let

as its Chairman, I challenge any one to state that ever received accommodation from it without paying the same rate of interest and furnishing the same securities as would have been required of me in any other banking institution. I never had but one desire, during my incumbency, and that was for the prosperity of the Bank of Kurrachee. I never would have stooped to use that unfortunate man so lately its Manager, and prepare his ruin to spare myself losses like that man there (pointing to Mr. Hemraj Vussundass). He it was who sought to take and did take undue advantage of his position as Director of the Bank to urge Mr. Plunkett in joining him in a venture the fruits of which he pictured in the most glowing colours, until the poor man fell into the snare, financial for him, as he himself expresses it in one of his letters, and when the bubble burst was left to stand the brunt of everything or fall. He fell, and the very man who had lured him on by fine promises of fortune and friendship not only deserted him but came forward, assisted by his brother, none other than the shroff of the Bank, to crush him at the very last moment. There is proof of all this in every line of the harrowing letters I read to you just now, and there is corroboration of it all in numberless circumstances, many of which have been mentioned at this meeting on which Vussundass would offer no explanation or chose most conveniently to ignore. Gentlemen, this man capable of such things might well envy the endless peace which I fervently pray his hapless victim now enjoys."—Mr. Passmore sat down deeply affected amidst the applause of four or five of the gentlemen present.

Mr. King: I should like to ask the Auditors whether they have found that Mr. Passmore ever overdrew his account, or whether he at any time received accommodation from the Bank without paying the regulated amount of interest on the same.—Mr. Malvery: We have just had letters read to us which exonerate Mr. Passmore from every imputation of the kind: surely Mr. Passmore cannot be fishing for compliments; besides, there is the Auditors' Report behind which there can be nothing to be brought up against Mr. Passmore.—Mr. Jemsetjee Ardaseer wanted to know if all drafts and other documents were properly secured on produce, &c., and was informed they were.—Mr. Atmaram said that when Mr. Passmore first mentioned those letters at the time of the late Manager's resignations. Mr. Plunkett when taken aside had said quite a different thing.—Mr. Passmore: I cannot understand this, for I told Mr. Plunkett should it be imperatively necessary. I would show these letters, and he told me to do so.—Mr. King begged to re-introduce the resolution he had laid before the last meeting, to the effect, that the affairs of the Bank of Kurrachee be wound up, and that Mr. McIver be appointed sole liquidator.—Mr. Malvery said this was the only course left for the Shareholders to adopt; the cash-books which as an old accountant of nineteen year's standing he insisted were the key to the Bank accounts, were lost, and so were the duplicate keys of the safe, so that without a key to the books or one to the chest—(Mr. Passmore interrupted the speaker by taking exception to the light manner in which he thought Mr. M. was alluding to a very serious subject.)—Mr. Malvery continued that under these circumstances, he could see no other alternative left than the resolution of Mr. King's motion; but he would remark it was two motions in one, one for the winding up of the Bank, and the other for the appointment of a liquidator; these subjects should be submitted in two separate propositions.—Mr. Passmore considered the mode recommended of closing the Bank a very cheap and proper one: Mr. McIver who was of undoubted honesty and ability, with the aid of an assistant would wind it up quickly and perhaps a dividend would be declared in two and three months, the whole of the funds be divided in four months.—Mr. Jemsetjee Ardaseer was of a different opinion; bills had gone to England which it would take six months to realize.—Mr. Passmore: But have they not been all discounted?—Mr. Malvery repeated his suggestion that Mr. King's motion be divided in two, and added he believed he was authorised to state that Mr. McIver expected Rs. 2,500 to act as liquidator, which was a very small percentage on the shares, and that he, Mr. McIver, had told Mr. S. Tyabjee he would do the whole without even the assistance of a clerk.—Mr. Passmore thought it was a very small amount indeed; the official percentage of 5 per cent. apart from other charges, would come to more than the sum proposed.—The Chairman here observed, with reference to Mr. Passmore's dealings with the Bank, which had been spoken of a little while before, that the Acting Manager had just brought up a promissory note for Rs. 600 to pay calls on certain shares which Mr. Passmore had sold to parties in Singapore.—Mr. Passmore stated he had returned half of those shares, in consequence of one of the parties for whom they were drawn having died, and they would have been cancelled at the last meeting only Mr. Barclay said to wait for three months until a reference had been made to Singapore.—Mr. S. Tyabjee: Did not the Bank have the power to do this? If not the Bank must call upon you to pay these shares.—Mr. Passmore: That is of very little importance. I did it for the good of the Bank as their agent, but if they are not returned within the time I am willing to pay them.—Mr. Tyabjee: But there is no record made of the allotment of these shares in the minutes. Mr. Pestonjee says they were allotted by Mr. Passmore's order.—Mr. Passmore: Very well I am prepared to sacrifice the amount.—Mr. Malvery: These shares should be either cancelled or debited to Mr. Passmore.—Mr. Passmore,—I know I shall have to produce them or pay for them. I've written about them.—Mr. Malvery. The Bank will not benefit by them.—Mr. Tapp: Not if they are paid up, it will if they are cancelled.—Mr. Passmore: I thought they would have been cancelled at the last meeting had they not resolved to wait.—Mr. Tyabjee: Yes, but they must be paid,—Mr. Passmore: I suppose I am again to be treated and generously and so will give you a check for Rs. 150.—Mr. Malvery—Cancel them, I think is the better motion of the meeting.—Mr. Atmaram: No, no; cancel them.—Mr. Passmore I take the shares myself: I do not apprehend any loss.—Mr. Malvery:—In that case, the meeting has no option in the matter,—Mr. Tapp: No, he can keep them, I'll stick to them and send you a check for Rs. 600.—Mr. Malvery begged to remind the meeting of Mr. King's proposition.—It was then moved by Mr. King, seconded by Mr.- Tapp and carried unanimously,

"That the affairs of the Bank of Kurrachee be wound up with as little delay as possible."

Mr. King then moved, seconded by Mr. Tapp,

"That for the winding up and final settling of the accounts of the Bank of Kurrachee, that Mr. McIver be appointed sole liquidator of its affairs, and that for such services he be paid the sum of Rs. 2,500."

It was difficult to make some of the native Shareholders to whom the sum of Rs. 2,500 seemed a large amount, understand what had to be done, one among the rest wishing to know whether the Bank could be had upon hire.—The Chairman and Mr Malvery explained what the resolution meant, and the apprehensions of those who seemed dissatisfied. With the arrangement being calmed, the motion was adopted unanimously.—Mr Tapp wished to know if Mr. Atmaram was willing now to purchase shares. Mr. Atmaram said he would have bought shares up at 75 and even 80 per cent. before 21st February, but he would be far from entering in any speculation of that kind now,—Mr Passmore was confident there would not be much profit lost, and that as he had already remarked, the share money would be divided in three or four months from date,—Mr Malvery said the next point was to allow one fortnight or so to collect and wind up accounts.—Mr. Passmore remarked that at the moment Mr. King's resolution was passed by the meeting, no more business could be transacted; the Bank was closed, and all that remained to be done was for the auditors to hand everything over to Mr. McIver with a copy of the resolution authorising him to act as liquidator.—Mr. Atmaram desired to know what was to be done with the dead stock.—Mr Passmore replied the liquidator would no doubt sell it to the best advantage,—Mr. Passmore, seconded by Mr. Malvery, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM, P. W. D.

(From the Madras Times, March 13.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel R. Strachey, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department, dated the 3rd February 1863, No. 522:—

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 25, dated 6th ultimo, on the subject of the introduction of an extended system of contract into the Public Works Department at Madras, I am directed to forward copy of a letter that has been addressed to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, which will explain the views of the Governor General in Council on the general subject, and to communicate an expression of the satisfaction of His Excellency in Council that this very important question is receiving the attention of the Government of Madras.

No. 2,959, dated 2nd August 1862.

2. The original enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

From Lieutenant-Colonel R. Strachey, R. E., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated Fort William, 2nd August 1862, No. 2,959.

SIR,—1. Acknowledging the receipt of your officiating Secretary's letter No. 275, dated the 26th June last, and enclosures, I am directed to state that your desire for the introduction of a system of contract for the execution of Public Works is generally viewed with favour by the Government of India; but before final orders are passed upon the proposals the submission of specific Estimates will be necessary, showing the probable extent of all the work proposed to be given out to the different Contractors, with a Statement of the nature and amount of the security that will be given by each. This security for any large work, or for a general contract extending over a long period of time must be substantial.

2. A Statement will also be necessary to show the probable sum Government would have to pay at the contract prices as compared with the prevailing rates of the Department; together with a general Estimate of the possible saving in Establishment that may be anticipated as a set-off against any enhanced prices.

3. I am likewise to suggest that the Chief Engineer should prepare, as preliminary to the conclusion of any such contracts, a complete schedule of all classes of work likely to be executed for the Department, as fully detailed as possible, on which to base the contract prices. It is a convenient system to draw out the schedule filled in what the prices at which the Department can work under ordinary circumstances, and to make the contracts at a certain percentage above or below those rates; either as a whole, or on sub-divisions or classes of workmanship. The Chief Engineer should further submit for approval the general stipulations for such contracts that he would consider suitable for the objects in view.

4. At the same time His Excellency the Governor General in council directs me to remark that, although it is most right that the contract system as you have conceived it, should have a fair trial, H. E. is not sanguine that it will lead to any economical results, at least for some time to come, in the execution of works undertaken by the Government in this country.

5. In the first place, if the system be only introduced partially, and if in any given district where it is so introduced a certain number of works are still being carried out under the direct superintendence of Government officers, it is not improbable that this part all adoption of the contract system will have the effect of increasing materially the percentage cost of Establishment chargeable against the latter class of works; Establishments which would have sufficed for a larger number of works being necessarily, in some cases, maintained for a smaller.

6. Moreover, it is notorious that even in England, the gains of great Contractors, especially in the case of Railway works, have been enormous, while they have employed in the superintendence and control of the works to be executed a machinery not less costly than that which a Government executing the works directly would have had to employ. Economical contracts, even in England, are those made with sub-contractors, workingmen who themselves take part in the execution of the Work. But it may be doubtful whether Europeans of this class, even if they were procurable, would have advantages over Government Officials in dealing with the labouring class here, corresponding to those which they doubtedly possess in dealing with the labouring class at home. As regard contracts entred into with Native Soucars, you do not speak with much favour.

7. Mr. Hickey proposes to charge 30 per cent. over the estimated rates sanctioned by Government, whereas the average cost of Establishment in the Central Provinces may be taken at for works executed by Government 18 per cent. It is stated, no doubt, that prices of labour are likely to rise. But, on the other hand, it is to be observed that this 30 per cent. will not be an equivalent for the whole cost of Establishment incurred by Government, for a certain amount of Establishment will still have to be maintained to check the Contractor's work and ensure its sufficiency.

8. Looking, however, to the great difficulty of providing Governmental machinery adequate to the direction of the rapidly increasing number of Public Works which are now being undertaken in India, and to the controul of vast bodies of subordinate officials, H. E. in C. thinks that the system of contract works should be fairly tried, and the above observations have been made only as a protest against extravagant expections which might lead to its hasty or inconsiderate adoption.

9. The Government of India, therefore while it will fairly encourage any reasonable experiment of the nature you propose, would rather direct your efforts to the introduction and development of the subordinate class of Contractors, to which allusion has been made by means of whom jobs of moderate extent requiring skilled labour and those involving the management of large masses of work-people on plain work, may be carried out without the expense and annoyance of the detailed supervision of the individual labourers. Where large works are carried out calling for engineering skill, the attention of the P. W. Officers will, at all events for the present, and until the character and ability of the Contractors are fully established, be nearly as heavily taxed under a system of contract as of direct management. The sort of contract most suitable for this country under most circumstances is believed to be rather a system of payment for work or materials on completion by the piece, or on delivery at the works.

10. There is another question to which no reference is made in your letter. Mr. Hickey, who has come forward as a Contractor, is now a Civil Engineer in the service of Government, and before any contract can be entered into with him, he must, as a preliminary step, resign his post in the P. W. Department.

ORDER THEREON, 6th March 1863, No. 567.

Communicated to the Chief Engineer, and the Deputy chief Engineers of circles for information with reference to G. O. dated 6th January 1863, No. 24.

(True Extract.)

W. I. RIDDWOOD, Colonel R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

THE LITTLE WAR IN THE EASTERN HILLS.

(From the Friend of India, March 5.)

OFFICIAL Telegrams have, during the last few weeks, occasionally apprised the public of the capture of stockades and fresh leaders with unpronounceable names, in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills. These announcements of the results of the small war we are waging have more or less excited the curiosity of a tax-paying community to know what is really going on, and this new purpose to gratify by describing the late occurrences and present position of affairs in that part of our empire.

The flattering hopes raised by General Showers' account of his military promenade through the hills, in the early part of January, that the whole country up to the Government of the complete pacification of the country, were rudely dispelled in September last, by the refusal of the Hill Chiefs to attend at the Lieutenant Governor's durbar, and by the subsequent general raising of the tribes, and the sincerely hope that the exertions of our troops may at last have impressed upon the Cossyah mind the futility of either defying or attempting to escape from the British authority. The great difficulty experienced by the civil officers in dealing with these tribes, for want of a common medium of communication with them. No official in the Hills can speak the language (Cossyah) sufficiently well to be able to do without an interpreter, and as there is no written Cossyah character it is impossible to publish effectually the terms of surrender, or any proclamation Government may wish to make to the people. In fact we are in the hands of the interpreters, who are liberally paid for their services, and whose pecuniary interest, it is to prolong the rebellion indefinitely, for on its close the profits now reaped by them will be brought to an end. It does not seem to be generally known that for years we have been trying to govern these poor people without knowing their language—an impossible feat. It is far different on the Peshawur frontier, where Major James, the late Captain Henderson, Colonel Vaughan, and many other officers, have a perfect colloquial command of the various dialects of Pushtoo, which can hardly be easier of acquisition than Cossyah.

Should this rebellion break out again, we protest against any but Punjab or Ghoorka regiments being employed. Hindustanis are worse than useless. To the 33rd N. N. (Allahabad Levy) some of the civil authorities attribute the duration of the present outbreak. They cannot stand the climate or the hard work, they absolutely run from the hill men, and make the Cossyahs think themselves plucker soldiers than the Sahib-log's soldiers are. The Sikhs and Ghoorkas do the work admirably. The estimation in which the Cossyah holds the regiments may be gathered from the following table of rewards offered by O. Kiang-Nongbah, which is authentic—for the head of a European Officer, Rs. 100; of a "red papi" Soldier, i. e., 21st or 28th P. I. man, Rs. 50; of a 44th N. I. man, Rs. 40; and of a 33rd N. I. man, Rs. 7. There should always be at least two Native Regiments in these hills; Europeans could not be supplied out at an immense expenditure, and there is no object in sending them there. The foe is contemptible, and with twenty Sikhs a Punjaub officer would undertake to defy and scatter any number of Cossyahs.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(From the Times, Feb. 5.)

IF were worth the study of a philosopher to ascertain the future destiny of our great Indian Empire. Assuming that our connexion with India subsists for a long time yet—and this, indeed, ardently desired by the intelligent classes of our Indian subjects themselves, is also thought desirable by the majority of thinking Englishmen—it becomes a question not quite uninteresting to speculate on the vast social and moral changes which the course of time must work in the state of Hindoo society. In this age of progress even those ancient seats of the human family, long condemned to stupor and inactivity, are once again astir with life and labour. A railway already traverses the Indian continent from east to west, others are being constructed, and soon a network of rail will connect its most distant towns. Telegraphs have long been in use there, and it may not be long before a submarine wire places us in a bi-weekly communication with the Presidency towns. Steam has long rendered India easy of access, and in the presence there of a strong and thriving commercial and colonizing element we have long ceased to view the Anglo-Indian community only as bureaucratic and military. A greater demand for cotton, and a more extended cultivation of it, must attract to the East a yet larger influx of European capitalists. The better knowledge of the languages and the restoration of Indian finances to their equilibrium must conduce on the one hand to lessen the risks of climate, and on the other to inspire in the minds of English settlers greater confidence in the administration of the Government. European education freely imparted by us is eagerly imbibed by the sons of the soil, native prejudices must wear out, and a closer contact and a more friendly intercourse must sooner or later spring up between the dominant and subject races. Under the influence of all these modifying elements shall the land alone change its appearance, and the men in it remain the same for ever? As, indeed, the body cannot be improved without the mind undergoing some change for the better, so also is it rarely that the physical aspect of a country is improved without some beneficial effects ensuing to its inhabitants. That, therefore, the effect of our transplanting the civilization of modern Europe and of England into Indian soil will be, to some extent, to Europeanize and Anglicize the Indians, all must expect as natural: but whether, as at present, the surface alone shall be reeast, or whether the leavening is calculated to extend deep into the core of Indian society, and whether a complete regeneration of an important branch of the Arian family, first and foremost in the annals of ancient civilization, is to take place at all, and, if so, whether in the end, as it appears to be at the beginning, this moral revolution is to be effected through the instrumentality of us English, who are reputed to be another branch of this self-same Arian race, is a problem which the lapse of several centuries alone can solve.

It is pleasant, however, to learn that in India our attention has not of late been exclusively directed to the furtherance of its material interests. Nor is it wise to trust to railways, telegraphs, steamers, and armies alone for our hold on India and its 150 million inhabitants of mixed races. Railways and telegraphs and steamers, as they are the results of the previous regeneration of the land easy and less costly, conduce also, it must not be forgotten, to unite a country hitherto disunited. Intercourse between the northern and southern Indians must now become more frequent, mutual grievances by more readily ventilated, and discontent more easily hatched. Thus all that we have done to augment the merely *material* prosperity of the country might some day be perverted to its ruin. Another mutiny might arise, and then again the same distress might be felt by us in consequence of the withdrawal from India of it is now from *disunited* America. True, our military prowess must and will rise to the occasion, and once again the Anglo-Saxon will reign supreme in India. But is there nothing calculated to avert such disasters, or to secure for a long reign of peace and order there? A conciliatory policy is, no doubt, the first *desideratum*. But to administer our Indian pro-consulate profitably to ourselves, and usefully to the Hindoos, conciliation, combined though it be with great military superiority, is barely sufficient. There must be conjoined to it another essential element, and we must be growing a lesson from the Romans, a colonizing nation themselves, make the Hindoos not merely dread us, nor even be simply satisfied with our rule, but *appreciate* it as such. Herein lies the true secure success of the government of all foreign dependencies.

In India this must be the result of the education and the enlightenment of the natives. The more a thorough taste for European education and civilization spreads among the Hindoos, the more do they make among them. The despised "Young Bengal," with its smattering perhaps of English lore and European science, gave the lie at least once to the old maxim that "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and did us some service by its support of the Army during the mutiny in the cause of the great Indian revolt. The civilized Indian must yearn for a civilized Government, while the ignorant mass, nurtured in deep-rooted prejudices, and unable to break off the thraldom of a time-honoured priesthood and a heartless superstition, can only banker after a decrepit civilization.

But to educate a nation the lever must be first applied to the upper classes. These alone have the time, opportunities, and peculiar fitness for imbibing a novel civilization. The communications with them, and response to Government of the complete pacification of the country, were rudely dispelled in September last, by the refusal of the Hill Chiefs to attend at the Lieutenant Governor's durbar, and by the subsequent general raising of the tribes, and sincerely hope that the exertions of our troops may at last have impressed upon the Cossyah mind the futility of either defying or attempting to escape from the British authority. The great difficulty experienced by the civil officers in dealing with these tribes, for want of a common medium of communication with them. No official in the Hills can speak the language (Cossyah) sufficiently well to be able to do without an interpreter, and as there is no written Cossyah character it is impossible to publish effectually the terms of surrender, or any proclamation Government may wish to make to the people. In fact we are in the hands of the interpreters, who are liberally paid for their services, and whose pecuniary interest, it is to prolong the rebellion indefinitely, for on its close the profits now reaped by them will be brought to an end. It does not seem to be generally known that for years we have been trying to govern these poor people without knowing their language—an impossible feat. It is far different on the Peshawur frontier, where Major James, the late Captain Henderson, Colonel Vaughan, and many other officers, have a perfect colloquial command of the various dialects of Pushtoo, which can hardly be easier of acquisition than Cossyah.

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ELOQUENCE IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the London Review, Jan. 24.)

To inveigh against the degeneracy of the age in general is a habit which may be safely recommended to all writers who are particularly anxious that their sentiments shall not be refuted. There are no statistics whatever to prove that we are not more selfish, ill-mannered, and idle than our grandfathers, and ill-natured people may consequently, without fear of definite contradiction, assert that we are. No reginarrgeneral can ever make a report on the highmindedness of the metropolis for the week ending such and such a Saturday, 1863; hypocrisy and sincerity may do battle for centuries without ever going to scale. But in such attacks on modern times it is well to be discreetly indistinct. Fewer murders are committed by this generation than by that of a century ago; more individuals can read and write than could read and write then; and a smaller allowance of port is considered sufficient for the daily exhilaration of gentlemen. One of the most common comparisons between old times and new is that of their respective eloquence. Our age has lost, it is said, the art of public speaking: men grow impatient now of the rhetoric which used once to charm, entrance, persuade them; puny logicians rule the senate now; there were giants in the days of old. So runs the querulous contrast; and, with every allowance made for the natural tendency to exaggerate the virtues of the past, it must be allowed that the complaint is made more frequently and forcibly than can be accounted for by mere caprice.

There are two standards by which the oratory of different ages may be compared. One of these is the impression which the speeches make upon the audience. In this respect the palm must certainly be yielded to the elder generation, if we are to trust the existing evidence. There is no mistaking the tone in which the efforts of the great Parliamentary orators of the close of the last century and the beginning of the present are described by their contemporaries. The speeches of the day were then the topics of common conversation; they influenced the votes of the House, they calmed or roused the passions of the country, they startled their hearers into admiration. No parallel can be quoted in modern times to the effect produced upon the House of Commons by Sheridan's famous speech upon the "Fourth Charge" against Warren Hastings, to which, however, his summing-up in Westminster Hall, before the Lords, was considered nearly equal. But in the first place, it must be remembered that the audience to which an orator then addressed himself was more susceptible of influence than any which could be found now. Members were less in fear of their constituents, and could more easily follow their own taste in the votes they gave; while speakers had the satisfaction of knowing that their arguments might possibly be new, and that their illustrations had not already been supplied by the press. It was not so difficult to convince men who were open to conviction, and who had not studied the whole question that morning in print. Again, this applause was often as capricious as it was vehement. Sheridan, at the close of whose speech the House adjourned in order to have time to recover their dispassionate powers of judgment, was counted out on the question of the Abolition of Slavery. Burke, with his fancy and enthusiasm, was more than once coughed down. Fox, who delighted his hearers with his argument, is said on many occasions to have wearied them by his iteration. Pitt, Fox, and Burke agreed to give the palm of ancient and modern eloquence to the speech of Sheridan just mentioned; and yet some doubts as to the justice of the verdict cannot but suggest themselves, when we hear a speech of Lord Radnor, a few years later, spoken of by both Windham and Canning as the best they had ever heard. Either the degeneracy of orators had taken place very rapidly, or such judgments must be taken with a little reservation.

The other standard of comparison between speeches is supplied by the printed copies which we possess. For the reasons given above, it must be concluded that these afford the best means of judging the question. It is often said that the speeches of some of the great leaders seventy and eighty years ago are so badly reported that we can form but little idea of the words actually spoken. It is difficult to know how far this is true; but we are inclined to believe that the statement is exaggerated. It was as easy to take short-hand notes in the time of Pitt as it is now. The language of the orators of that day, as we have it reported, bears much the same relation, and exhibits the same degree of unlikeness to that of modern debaters that the style of writing in their times bears to that of their descendants. Nor are they given with a uniformity which would be fatal to a belief in the accuracy of the reports; even the speeches of Irishmen may be recognized to this day by the peculiarity of their language. Probably Burke has suffered more from the short-hand writers than any other speaker of his time; but, after all, there are many who suffer still. Neither Sir James Graham nor Macaulay, both whose periods were most elaborate, were ever reported accurately, and it is only necessary at the present day to compare the Parliamentary proceedings as given by two different daily journals, to estimate the looseness of rendering to which rapid speakers are liable. Even in the great financial duel of December, 1852, the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle* differed in some places to the extent of two or three lines together in their report of the chief speakers of the evening; and that of the *Morning Chronicle* was, on the whole, the more accurate of the two.

To set the oratory of former and of modern times in rivalry with one another is at best an unprofitable task. But it may not be useless to notice the most marked points of difference between them. One feature, which has, in a great measure, disappeared from our public speaking, is the tone of self-confidence, not to use a harsher expression, which used to pervade it. The personality of the speaker used to enter into his rhetoric to an extent which would hardly be tolerated now. It was the intellectual element which corresponded to the low moral element abandoned "action." One great orator produced a magic effect by shaking his head, during a telling sentence, at a lord at the end of the House; another fell back in his seat, from real or simulated faintness, when his work was done; Lord Brougham, only thirty years ago, besought the peers, "on bended knees," not to reject the Reform Bill. Traces of the prominent personal element are to be found in every great speech of the time. It takes sometimes the form of attacks against opponents to which Parliament is now a stranger; sometimes that of such painful scenes as the quarrel between Fox and Burke; but it is most common in the form of what may almost be called egotism. Pitt once told the House of Commons of the reminiscences of his childhood. Fox declared, at the beginning of one of his best speeches,—that on the Westminster election, that he did not intend to mix with mere bare justice in the House. The words created some disturbance; Fox dwelt on them, repeated them, and overawed his enemies, as the story goes, when he had pronounced them four times over. How irresistibly the *ego* breaks out in Grattan's celebrated invective in the Irish Parliament against Flood, by no means a contemptible effort. The speaker begins by supposing an imaginary character, whom he invests with all the faults of his opponent, and in whom he traces his history. His evident intention is to keep up the transparent mask to the end of the speech, and then annihilate his rival by a word; much in the same way as Brougham, forty years later, directed a memorable attack on Canning. But in the middle of the speech the orator can restrain himself no longer; the direct hostility which inspires the assault is too powerful to allow the flimsy pretext of an imaginary character, and Grattan bursts into one of those fiery onsets which no man ever led with such effect. "The merchant may say to you—the constitutionalist may say to you—the American may say to you—and I, I now say, and say to your beard, sir,—you are not an honest man!"

The second point of difference between the speeches on record is another feature which cannot but be remarked. Nearly all exhibit a designed, often a complicated, arrangement of the matter. There is no reason to think that speeches were prepared with more labour than at present: some doubtless were committed to memory then as now, some depended on the inspiration of the moment. Cicero himself cannot have elaborated his speeches with more care than Lord Macaulay. The impression which the speeches of the latter on the Reform Bill left on the minds of the audience was, that the speaker was an extraordinarily clever man, who did not seem to care much about the debate, provided that his sentences turned out right. He quotes in his speeches from his history, and in his history from his speeches. But in arrangement and style the one resembles no more resembles Pitt than a simple equation resembles a problem in the Lunar Theorem. The only modern debater who seems to take pains in this respect, is Mr. Gladstone: and it is for this reason, probably, that so curious a resemblance will be found between all his budget speeches, considered simply as rhetorical exercises. This is not the only respect in which Mr. Gladstone bears some likeness to the "heaven-born minister." Unlike him in manner, he is like him in clear roundness of enunciation, and like him in persuasiveness of tone. Such parallels are often interesting to trace, even when perfect exactness is unattainable. Thus, in his modes of thought and choice of words, Mr. Disraeli approaches more nearly than any modern speaker to Canning, though he, again, is very different from him in manner: and as far as regards vigour and refined but forceful clearness of style, Lord Derby is the nearest copy of Fox which we can produce. Burke has no close parallel among us now, nor has Grattan; unless we may conceive Mr. Roebuck in his best moments, to bring back, in some faint degree, the "drawling but fiery" sentences of the great Irishman. It need hardly be added that he in no degree resembles him in exquisite music of phrase, in which Grattan stands among all orators supreme.

Perhaps the infrequency of extraneous ornament would be the most striking evidence to any of the older generation who should attend a modern debate, that the times have changed. Where are now the quotations, for which Virgil and Horace used to be ransacked? A great speech unadorned by a few classical verses was a rarity in the days of Pitt; and English poetry generally, it would seem, the exclusive study of Mr. Bright—were never long neglected. Burke quoted Horace, Lucan, Juvenal, Virgil very often, Shakespeare repeatedly, Milton in almost every speech, and sometimes more than once. Fox, though an excellent classic, and a man of great literary taste, quoted but seldom, and then mostly from Virgil: but some of Pitt's happiest effects were produced by apposite quotation. His allusions to the departure of fortune—Laudo manentem, &c.—his reply to Conway on the East-India Bill, in which he appropriated Scipio's answer, "Si nulla alia re, modestia certe et temperando linguam adolescens senem vicero"—his application of the early morning light breaking in through the windows of the house while he was prophesying a better day to come for Africa—

Nec ubi primus equis Oriens affavit anhelis,
Illic sera rubens accendit lumina vesper—

these were some of the things that made his fame. Gradually the taste for the classics seems to have died away. Canning hardly ever quoted, Brougham but seldom—chiefly from Milton and Virgil; but once from Ovid. Now, with the exception of Mr. Bright, who has been making the acquaintance of the English classics! Mr. Gladstone, who introduces a new piece of Virgil, into each Budget, and Lord Palmerston who astonished the world not long ago by an extract from Seneca, the habit has almost passed away. With it may be considered to have departed in great measure the conception of a speech in Parliament as a rhetorical display. What has diminished in our eloquence is not so much the power of speaking well, as the wish to speak persuasively, and the immediate advantage of speaking at all.

AIDS, &c., TO STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

(From the Cambridge Chronicle.)

LIBER CANTABRIGIENSIS, Part 2. By Robert Potts, M.A., Trinity College. London, J. W. Parker, Son, and Bourne.

The book before us is the sequel to a work bearing the same title which was published by Mr. Potts some seven years since. The utility of the previous publication is so universally recognised that it would be unnecessary for us to do more than to refer to it. The late changes made in the University, have, however, rendered some account of them necessary, and this requirement the author has most admirably supplied in the present volume. The prefatory remarks contain some terse comments upon the alterations in question, which are so appropriate and full of good sense, that a perusal of these alone would compensate the purchaser. The first part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the Statutes, Offices, and Degrees of the University generally. The duties and emoluments of the various Professorships are enumerated; and those sons of Alma Mater whose talents and application warrant them in expecting such rewards will find, in the list of scholarships and prizes, all the information which can guide them in selecting that course of study likely to lead, in individual cases, to a successful issue. The subjects and mode of procedure in the various examinations and degrees are also fully stated. This part of the work is of very great value, as it lays open the arena of the University system, and will save the undergraduate members of the body an immense amount of embarrassment by rendering them quite conversant with the little technicalities to be observed and the fees to be paid; information which though very important could only be obtained hitherto by experience or from friends. The second part is a full description of the various colleges. The statutes, constitution, scholarships, livings, &c., are all given in the fullest manner possible. Some very valuable information and advice is also furnished respecting the minor scholarships; and to assist intending candidates a selection of papers, given in the last examinations, is added. The "Liber Cantabrigiensis" will be found indispensable to all who are in any way connected with the University of Cambridge. Indeed, we do not know any book of reference upon the subject of which the contents are so varied and complete. Mr. Potts has supplied a great want by its compilation, and the highly favourable opinion already formed of his previous volume will, we feel confident, ensure the success of this.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAINWARE, A BAY ARAB CHARGER, &c., ON THE ESPLANADE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Esplanade, the valuable Household Furniture, &c. of Brigadier J. LIDDELL, C.B., the same consists of rich Cut Glass-ware, Blue and Gold Dinner Set, Green and Gilt Tea Set, Pink and Gold Dessert Set of different flowers and patterns, a magnificent Electro-plated Epergne, or Candelebra, with Glass Dishes, and Branch Shades, Cruet, and Pickle Frames, a Set of Spoons and Forks Cutlery, Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Centre, Dining, and Camp Tables, Side Board, Tea Caddy Conversation, Half-backed and Reclining Couches, Easy, Arm, and Drawing-room Chairs, Predieu Chairs, Hat Stand, Winatn ge, Teapoys, Plated and Bronze, 3, 2, and Single light Hanging & Argand Lamps with Drops, rich Persian, Hyderabad, and Can bay Carpets, a fine full toned Square Mahogany Pianoforte, by "Collard and Collard" with Cover, (expressly for India) four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A handsome Bay Arab Charger, 14-2½, rising 6, sound, and free from vice.

A Kattiawar Cow and Calf.

No Catalogues published, and the property is now on view

AN INVOICE OF VERY SUPERIOR OR POLISHED MARBLE SLABS.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of very superior Polished Marble Slabs for Circular, Pier, Sideboard, Side, or Oval Tables, Tea Trays, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT KHANDALLA.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are favored with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on Monday, the 30th March instant, at 3 P.M. the Valuable Landed and Household Property at Khandalla, belonging to S. Adamson, Esq., consisting of Bungalows, Out buildings, Stabling, Coach-House, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about 3 acres of Ground is situated on the best site in the Station and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Conkan, and is open to the direct sea breeze.

The Garden is well stocked with trees, shrubs and Plantains, and there is also a very productive Kitchen Garden, a good Carriage drive runs from the Mail Road through the grounds, to the Bungalows which are distant about 1 mile from the Station on the Khandala Railway station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the Reversing station on the Ghaut Incline where all trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows unfurnished and all information may be obtained, and a plan of the Property seen on application to the Auctioneers No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE PROPERTY IS NOW ON VIEW.

Terms—25 per cent Deposit on the fall of the Hammer, and the remainder of the purchase money in Cash in seven days.

NOTE—Possession will be given on the 1st March 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th March 1863.

Business Announcements.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, the character and extent of which is well known, will be removed to Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructress in this Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is learning up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., Bombay.

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CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

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